

Life, and Death, Under a Siege

Joining the Women in Beirut's 'Passage of Death'

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — "Every mouth that enters the camp is washed with blood," said a Palestinian woman, balancing a stack of provisions on her head as she lined up at an Amal militia checkpoint to cross the "Passage of Death."

Yasmin Sayyed was one of dozens of women waiting to make a 200-yard (182-meter) run into the refugee camp of Burj al-Brajneh. The camp has been under siege for five months by the Shiite Muslim Amal militia, which is trying to drive out Palestinian guerrillas who live in the camp.

An Amal statement said a Syrian-sponsored truce and an agreement to end the siege of two Palestinian camps near Beirut would start Monday, Reuters reported Sunday from Beirut.

Earlier Sunday, six trucks laden with food, clothing and blankets donated by Kuwaitis were delivered to Burj al-Brajneh. An attempt to take supplies to the nearby Chahla camp ended on Friday when a

truck carrying food provided by Saudi Arabia was destroyed by a rocket, killing at least two persons.

A stretch of reddish, sandy wasteland leading to the camp's eastern entrance, the "Passage of Death" has become the symbol for almost daily suicide missions by women, young and old, who leave to buy food.

At least 18 have died, going in or out, in a month. They have been shot by Amal militiamen ringing the camp, according to Ben Alos, a Dutch nurse working in the camp. Dozens have been wounded.

Recently, this reporter

stipped in clandestinely with a group of camp women for a 24-hour look at the conditions they endure.

As we tried to enter the camp, a militiaman lined us up against a wall. He started shooting after he found \$60 worth of batteries tied around the waist of one resident.

Frightened, some girls started whispering, but no one was hurt. Half an hour earlier, a woman had been shot in the shoulder.

Amal, Syria's closest ally in Lebanon, partially lifted the siege of the camp on Feb. 18, allowing women to stock up on food after famine-stricken residents had resorted to eating cats, mules and dogs to survive.

But since then, every attempt to venture out has been a journey fraught with danger and humiliation.

On Friday, two women were shot. The day before, Yasmin Habet, 63, a mother of nine, was hit in the leg by a sniper. Her right arm had been ampu-



Trucks carrying food, clothing and blankets supplied by the Kuwaitis entering the Burj al-Brajneh refugee camp on Sunday. The camp, south of Beirut, has been under siege for five months by the Shiite Muslim Amal militia.

Security Review Expands

10 More Missions Investigated by U.S. for Laxness

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Two U.S. congressmen who arrived Sunday to assess the espionage damage at the U.S. Embassy here said that 10 more U.S. missions are under investigation by State Department and military officials because of concern that lax security practices could be widespread.

Representative Daniel A. Mica, a Florida Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on international operations, said any problems found elsewhere would tend to exacerbate "a security, diplomatic and intelligence disaster of the first magnitude" at the embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Mica and Representative Olympia J. Snowe of Maine, the senior Republican on the subcommittee, did not say what other U.S. missions were being investigated.

They said they would insist that the administration convene an "accountability review board" to assess blame for the Soviet penetration of the Moscow embassy.

Representative Stowe said the former U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman, as well as security officers and others who worked at the Moscow embassy should be asked to participate in the review board's study.

Such panels were authorized in the recent diplomatic security act, largely because of congressional ire that nobody was held accountable for security lapses that permitted terrorist bombings of U.S. personnel in Beirut.

So far, the administration has resisted naming such a board in the

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Kohl Party Wins Control In Hesse Vote

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German Social Democratic Party on Sunday lost control of Hesse state for the first time since World War II to a center-right coalition.

The two conservative parties, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats, won 56 of 110 seats in the industrial state's parliament in the first test of public opinion since January's parliamentary elections. The unexpected victory was a boost to Mr. Kohl's party, which had done poorly in the parliamentary elections.

Hesse's 4.5 million voters have been divided on a coalition between the Social Democrats and the anti-establishment, Greens. The coalition collapsed two months ago in a dispute over nuclear power.

Both parties had pledged to renew the leftist coalition — the first of its kind in West Germany — if they together attained a majority in the legislature. But they fell short by two seats, and the Social Democrats, tumbling six points to 40.2 percent of the popular vote, had their worst showing since 1946.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats emerged for the first time as the biggest party in the state, increasing their share from 39.4 percent in 1983 to 42.1 percent. With the help of the center-right Free Democrats, who took 7.8 percent of the vote,



Walter Wallmann

The Christian Democrats will be able to form the state's new government.

The other big winners were the Greens, who added 1.5 percentage points to their previous score, from 5.9 percent to 7.4 percent of the vote.

The Greens had taken a strong stand against nuclear power in Hesse and had brought down the coalition when the Social Democrats refused to close a nuclear processing plant outside Frankfurt.

The conflict focused attention on policy confusion among the Social Democrats, who have promoted the use of nuclear energy in Hesse but at the national level have committed themselves to abandoning nuclear energy in a decade.

The Social Democrats have ruled Hesse for four decades, but they appeared to have been massively deserted by traditional blue-collar supporters who disapprove of their flirtations with the Greens.

The outcome seemed likely to

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Communism's Century-Long March Slows Down

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Launched more than a century ago as a relentless, swelling march that would sweep mankind to economic salvation, the world's Communist movement today has become instead a crab-like dance of improvisation and adaptation to modern forces that threaten its claim on the future.

In Moscow, Beijing, Budapest and other capitals where Communist parties rule, national leaderships are locked in an expanding, high-stakes debate over the need to moderate their stagnating economies and unresponsive political systems.

Those debates have been caused by startlingly candid admissions by Communist leaders themselves about the failure of "scientific socialism" to generate enough growth late in the 20th century to provide the efficient cradle-to-grave welfare systems envisioned a century ago by Marx and used later by Lenin to justify the Soviet dictatorship that he established.

To achieve such growth and stem spreading discontent, many of these leaders are now prepared to bend ideology and to adapt some free-market mechanisms into their economies. This experimentation has added

This series will attempt to examine the origin, nature and interaction of the modernization and adaptation — frequently labeled "reforms" — that are occurring in Eastern Europe, China, the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia and to raise some of the implications these changes hold for the West.

This challenge of historic assumptions is under way not only in the Soviet bloc and in China, but also among leftist political parties in the West that have accepted the Marxist analysis of society and committed themselves to state ownership and direct management of the distribution of resources and benefits.

In France, the Communist Party is literally dying, as its aging membership and electorate are not renewed. It has dropped in a decade from representing 20 percent of the electorate to 10 percent or less today.

In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is asking for a third term so she can "eradicate" socialism, which, she says, "is alien to our British character."

Ideological modernization has thus become an urgent task for Communist-ruled countries and for leftist political forces in the West at about the same time and for many of the same reasons.

Public opinion polls in Western Europe demonstrate a clear connection between the established failures of the Soviet economic and political model and the rejection of Marxism by European electorates.

The wave of change has already created significant political ferment and has stirred resistance, raising questions about how far-reaching such efforts to redefine basic premises of Communist rule can be before the system itself feels endangered and strikes back.

Few of the analysts and officials contacted in this survey were prepared to give firm answers yet to such questions, asserting that it will be years before enough information

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Klosk Reagan to Hold Talks in Canada

OTTAWA (AFP) — President Ronald Reagan arrived here Sunday for a 24-hour official visit and talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

His arrival was preceded by a peaceful demonstration of more than 2,000 persons protesting U.S. policies, including the Reagan administration's attitude toward acid rain, arms control, Central America and South Africa. The demonstration was called by pacifist and ecological groups, and trade unions.

On an NBC-TV news program on Sunday, Mr. Mulroney was cautious in predicting any tangible results from the talks. "I don't expect any major breakthroughs on a dozen different fronts," he said.

Swiss Vote To Tighten Refugee Law

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Swiss voters overwhelmingly endorsed tightening the laws on foreign refugees and seekers of asylum in a nationwide referendum that ended Sunday.

More than 65 percent of those voting supported the two proposals. Officials said that the relatively high turnout of 42 percent reflected the emotional aspect of the referendums.

The new laws, which will take effect this year, will allow authorities to curtail immigration in times of war or crisis and limit refugee smuggling by requiring that asylum-seekers register "when they cross specific border points."

They also will give Switzerland's cantons greater powers to make decisions on asylum status and will allow authorities to intern persons refused asylum to prevent them from going underground.

When refugees leave, the measures would also allow authorities to give them financial aid, both to return to their homeland and begin a new life.

Opponents of the government's plans to tighten provisions of a liberal refugee and asylum law enacted in 1979 have drawn parallels between the electorate's refusal last year to join the United Nations and its overwhelming support for tougher asylum laws.

They say that both reflect a rising sense of insularity in the electorate.

The government moves to tighten the refugee laws were supported by most political parties, with the exception of the Social Democrats. The clampdown was opposed by social, religious and aid organizations.



PROTEST BY THAI TROOPS — Thai paramilitary troops, threatening on Sunday to break through the gate at a former prime minister's residence guarded by police in Bangkok. About 300 troops were demanding that the former prime minister, Kukrit Pramoj, withdraw accusations he made last week that the army chief of staff, General Chaovalit Yongchaiyut, was a Communist. The group disbanded peacefully after four hours.

Chun: Probing the Future of an Enigma

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Behind the unapproachable walls of the Blue House, the seat of South Korean power, President Chun Doo Hwan is an aloof, enigmatic figure to most of the 41 million South Koreans.

Six years have passed since he founded the Fifth Republic, and seven since he seized power as head of a group of impatient army generals. His pronouncements and public appearances lead news broadcasts almost every night on the government-owned television networks.

Yet the president's personality emerges only on occasion. South Koreans say they really know little about their president, except perhaps that he does not like him.

The disaffection goes with daily reminders of the limits on their freedoms. In Seoul, they see the many plainclothes policemen patrolling the streets, easily identified by tan windbreakers, close-cropped hair and iron faces.

They know they face arrest if they march in protest, and the last few months have been marked by government repression of opposition attempts to protest police torture and to demand greater political freedoms.

From back-alley shop owners to politicians within his own party, South Koreans say that Mr. Chun has always been an unpopular leader, even though he has ruled during a period of expanding national prosperity and international prestige. For South Koreans, he has not acquired legitimacy because his soldiers massacred scores of people in the city of Kwangju to help him consolidate power in 1980.

"In a direct election, the president probably would lose against almost anyone," a member of Mr. Chun's own party said. "Even I could beat him."

But Mr. Chun's intentions form the paramount concern for South Koreans as they enter one of the more critical periods in their history. What happens over the next few months may determine whether their country moves toward democracy, augmenting its impressive economic growth, or slides into political crisis and perhaps even martial law.

On this divided, heavily armed peninsula, the direction that is chosen will have important strategic implications as well, not only for South Korea but also for its main ally, the United States.

In a sense, all issues boil down to one central question: Will the general-turned-president keep his word?

Mr. Chun, 56, has promised to leave the Blue House on Feb. 24, and thereby preside over the first peaceful transfer of government since the Republic of Korea was formed four decades ago. For now, most signs suggest he will indeed step aside.

But that supposition raises more questions. Will he truly yield power? Or will he try to manipulate control from behind the scenes? And if he does, will South Koreans acquiesce or rebel?

With less than a year left in Mr. Chun's presidency, there is still no clear idea how he will step down and what form of government will follow, let alone who its leader might be.

Ruling and opposition parties have talked for nearly a year about ways to select the next chief of state, but they have made no real progress.

Both sides agree that the present system must go. It calls for indirect selection of a president by a large electoral college: six years ago, it was easily rejected to guarantee the ratification of Mr. Chun as head of state.

On most other points, though, agreement disappears. Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party wants the constitution changed to create a cabinet-style system headed by a prime minister.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which is guided from behind the scenes by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, insists on direct presidential elections.

Each side offers a litany of explanations as to why its proposal is the more democratic. But the real issue is power, and neither camp believes



President Chun Doo Hwan

Paris and Moscow Expel 6 Each Over Spy Affair

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France said Sunday that it had expelled six Soviet diplomats — not three as earlier announced — after breaking up a spy ring seeking intelligence on Western Europe's space program.

The Foreign Ministry, reacting to news that Moscow had ordered six French nationals to leave the Soviet Union, admitted that it had ordered a similar number of Soviet officials to leave the country last Thursday.

Originally, the Foreign Ministry had said that it had requested the recall of only three Soviet diplomats in connection with espionage activities in the Seine valley, northwest of Paris. The main objective was reported to be a plant where motors for the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket series are produced.

The ministry did not explain why it had kept the other three expulsions secret, but it apparently was motivated by a desire not to harm relations with the Soviet Union as Prime Minister Jacques Chirac prepares to visit Moscow in May.

However, the Soviet reaction to the French moves made it clear that Moscow had no intention of minimizing the affair. The Soviet announcement of the ill-fated expulsions of six French officials broke with normal diplomatic practice.

It was made on the Soviet television news Saturday as the French ambassador, Yves Pagniez, was at the Soviet Foreign Ministry to receive the official order. Normally, the announcement would not have been made public until the French Embassy in Moscow had had time to inform those concerned.

The Tass news agency reported that a Soviet woman who was among a group of alleged spies rounded up in Rouen on March 16 had said that French police had threatened her with rape. Although seven persons, five French, the Russian and a Romanian woman, have been charged with espionage, the French Foreign Ministry said Sunday that the Soviet action against its citizens, four diplomats and two businessmen, was unjustified. It did not identify the Soviet citizens ordered out of France.

French news reports have said that the group's contact with the Soviet Embassy was Major Valeri Konorev, a deputy air attaché.

"It is a measure of pure retaliation, lacking any justification," the ministry said.

The statement said the six French citizens "in no way breached their obligations." How-

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Paris Awards TV Channel To Bouygues

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A consortium led by Francis Bouygues, who heads one of the world's largest construction companies, has been awarded control of TF1, France's oldest state-owned television network.

The decision Saturday by the National Commission on Communications and Freedom ended an intense struggle for the network between Bouygues SA and Jean-Luc Lagardère, chairman both of Hachette SA, France's largest publishing company and of Matra SA, a military contractor. Each had agreed to pay 7 billion francs (about \$500 million) for a 50 percent share in the network and Mr. Lagardère had been favored to prevail.

Mr. Bouygues, 64, will become chairman. He said he planned no major reorganizations of the news departments and added that he planned substantial investments to improve programs.

It was believed to be the first time that any government had sold a state-owned television network to private interests.

Mr. Bouygues's surprise victory represents a key step in the economic program of the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, which decided to privatize TF1, along with leading industrial companies, banks, insurance and communications groups.

François Léotard, the minister of culture and communications, said

See TV, Page 8

With its sales dropping, Chevrolet is introducing two new compact cars in a bid to rebuild its share of the market. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS:
Pope John Paul II, in southern Chile, backed workers' calls for social justice. Page 2.
BUSINESS/FINANCE:
Western industrial nations plan new steps to ease the financial plight of the poorest developing countries. Page 9.

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One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.



Waller Frehner,
President of the Executive Board
and General Manager

Swiss Bank Corporation's message to the International Herald Tribune:

Sometimes it pays to tell the world how good you are.

The old adage in newspaper circles is: If you can't get a compliment any other way, pay yourself one. On this occasion, however, we'd like to do the honors for the International Herald Tribune.

Swiss Bank Corporation has many reasons to congratulate the "Trib" on its 100th anniversary. Successfully serving the international market over a century of turmoil and change is an achievement we can appreciate, because we grew up the same way to become an "AAA" rated bank. We know from our long experience around the world that the market we serve depends on free flows of information as well as financial flows. For economic forces to work properly in a free market system, the participants have to be well informed. One of the lessons we've learned in our own

115 years of existence is that the more the marketplace knows, the better we can compete.

Great newspapers and great banks have something else in common: their reputation is their most valuable asset. The exceptional strength of our balance sheet (capital base and liabilities base alike) ultimately rests on our reputation, so we feel we can tell quality when we see it.

A good newspaper is its own best advertisement, of course, but there is a lot to be said for the role of a healthy press in a democratic society and sometimes the editors have to say it themselves. The continued success of the International Herald Tribune is evidence that the international market, at least, has always been getting the message.

Key 1986 figures for the key Swiss bank

	SFr. million	
Total Assets	137 827.8	+ 7.7%
Capital and Reserves	8 473.8	+ 14.7%
Cash Flow	1 332.4	+ 10.6%
Net Profit	674.0	+ 11.7%
Number of Employees	15 775	+ 6.4%



Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
Société de Banque Suisse

The key Swiss bank

General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenplatz 6, and in CH-8022 Zurich, Paradeplatz 6. Over 200 offices throughout Switzerland. **Worldwide network** (branches, subsidiaries and representatives): **Europe:** Edinburgh, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manchester, Monte Carlo, Paris. **North America:** Atlanta, Calgary, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Montreal, New York, San Francisco, Toronto, Vancouver. **Latin America:** Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo. **Caribbean:** Grand Cayman, Nassau. **Middle East:** Bahrain, Cairo, Tehran. **Africa:** Johannesburg. **Asia:** Hong Kong, Osaka, Singapore, Tokyo. **Australia:** Melbourne, Sydney.

U.S. Seismic Devices In China Monitor Size Of Soviet Nuclear Tests

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is using monitoring devices in China to improve estimates of the size of Soviet nuclear tests, according to Defense Department documents and interviews with administration officials.

The seismic devices, which are manned by Chinese workers, have been installed under a U.S.-Chinese program to study earthquakes. One device is in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, near the Soviet nuclear test site, and the Defense Department will use data from this and other instruments to improve U.S. monitoring abilities.

The data will "improve our yield estimations" of Soviet nuclear explosions, according to a budget document prepared last year by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, part of the Pentagon.

The document also said the data would be useful in improving U.S. "discrimination capability" to distinguish Soviet nuclear tests from earthquakes. Such an ability would be necessary to monitor a low limit on the size of underground tests or a total ban on testing.

The budget document was obtained through the Freedom of Information Act by William M. Arkin of the Institute for Policy Studies, a nongovernmental research center. It was later made available to The New York Times.

Some U.S. government experts have long been interested in establishing a way to monitor Soviet nuclear tests from China. But China has resisted overt efforts at gathering intelligence about the tests.

Last year, specialists at the Energy Department, which manages the nuclear testing program, expressed interest in negotiations with the Chinese to set up an advanced array of sensitive seismic devices in China to monitor Soviet tests, particularly explosions of very low yield.

The State Department advised against such a move, arguing that the proposal was politically sensitive for the Chinese and that Washington should adopt a go-slow approach.

The Energy Department's plans were disclosed in budget documents last year, before the United States and China had decided whether to conduct such talks. The disclosure distressed the Chinese, and the effort was dropped.

Despite this controversy, China and the United States proceeded with a separate project to establish nine monitoring stations in China,

primarily for studying and predicting earthquakes. The network was completed last year, using equipment made by China, the United States and other Western nations under an agreement between Chinese government seismologists and the U.S. Geological Survey.

China and the United States share the cost of the network, and the Defense Research Agency pays most of the U.S. costs.

U.S. officials said that although the network was completed last fall, minor technical problems still were being worked out. The officials said there was a delay of several months in receiving and analyzing the data from China. As a result, the United States has not had a chance to evaluate data on recent Soviet tests, which began in February, when Moscow ended an 18-month moratorium.

In 1981, it was reported that the United States and China were secretly operating an electronic intelligence-gathering station in China to monitor signals from Soviet missile tests. That project is different from the installation of the seismic devices, which is being done openly and primarily for scientific research.

Data on the size of Soviet tests are important because of the need to determine whether the Soviet Union is complying with two treaties from the 1970s that set a limit of 150 kilotons for underground nuclear explosions. A kiloton represents the explosive force of 1,000 tons of TNT.

Cambodians Battle On for Economic, Political Independence

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — The streets of this capital, deserted in the late 1970s when the Khmer Rouge regime forcibly evacuated the population, are now crowded with bicycles and motorcycles.

Private markets display imported goods from Thailand and Singapore. Many of the buildings that had been gutted and blackened by earlier wars are being renovated.

In a country that is still half at war, Phnom Penh — perhaps one of the world's most politically isolated capitals — is struggling to present an air of normalcy.

Ever since Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and installed a sympathetic government here in 1979, a resistance group led by the ousted regime of the Communist Khmer Rouge has waged a guerrilla war that has remained largely hidden from public view.



'We can prepare our own food now, so the number of Vietnamese experts has been considerably reduced.'

— Hun Sen, prime minister of Cambodia

Many analysts now call this war a stalemate. Here in the capital few signs of the fighting are evident. Phnom Penh's surface tranquility is occasionally disrupted, though, by signs of the distant war against the coalition of resistance fighters backed by their powerful patrons: China, the United States and the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia.

Young men in uniform, amputees, move on their crutches from shop to shop collecting handouts. Elsewhere, more than 100 other youths of the city's militia practice hand-to-hand combat.

In a week-long visit here, much of which was tightly controlled by the government, it was difficult to assess much of what has happened to this country in its eight years of Vietnamese-backed rule.

The Vietnamese are present but

discreet. Soldiers stroll casually and unarmed in the markets, and foreign workers here say Vietnamese advisers keep a low profile in the government ministries.

Cambodian officials say they are growing independent of Vietnam's technical assistance and that the number of Vietnamese in the government is declining. While that off-repeated claim could not be independently verified, it seems likely that this government has managed to build a functioning administration of Cambodia's ethnic Khmers.

At the same time, though, Cambodian officials privately express worries about an influx of poor Vietnamese, many from the former South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, whose competition for jobs may risk alienating Cambodians from the power that supports their government.

It is clear that Soviets and East Europeans play an important role in helping to rebuild Cambodia. Government offices display portraits of Lenin and Marx, and occasionally of Ho Chi Minh, the late Vietnamese Communist leader. Cambodians in the streets assume that foreign visitors are Soviets.

The apparent calm here in the capital seems to belie the most strident claims of the three Western-backed resistance forces: the 40,000 member Khmer Rouge who ruled from 1975 to 1979 under Pol Pot; a smaller group loyal to the longtime monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk; and a newer, badly fragmented non-Communist group. Their propaganda broadsides, issued in neighboring Thailand, would make one believe this was a city under siege.

Last week, the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, the "for-

ign minister" in the shadow resistance government, claimed in Bangkok that rebel forces were threatening outlying areas of Phnom Penh. A drive through the outskirts en route to the city the day after that claim revealed no visible signs of such a threat.

With an official guide, two reporters were able to talk to Cambodian officials, including the prime minister, Hun Sen.

On their own, with no government officials present, the reporters were able to interview foreign relief workers and diplomats. They also walked the streets and visited marketplaces.

On the surface, the city seems to have shrugged off the violent upheavals of its past as it slowly returns to life. Beneath the calm is an undercurrent of uncertainty, as the continuing war takes a largely unseen toll.

Despite the war, the city has shaken off the physical signs of its violent past. Main streets are free of the skeletons of burned-out automobiles, once testimony to Pol Pot's rampage against "elitism."

The city's Vietnamese population, which either fled or was killed during Pol Pot's regime, is returning to work, as tailors, restaurant workers, food vendors and as prostitutes.

Resistance leaders based in Bangkok say Hanoi is deliberately using the Vietnamese migration to "colonize" Cambodia. The prime minister, Hun Sen, said the growth in the Vietnamese population was simply the result of the natural return home of many who had fled.

"According to the enemy propaganda, there are no Khmer in Phnom Penh, only Vietnamese," Hun Sen said. "You will probably meet more Chinese than Vietnamese in Phnom Penh."

they never see the omnipresent Vietnamese "advisers."

Hun Sen and other officials said the number of Vietnamese in the government has declined significantly since 1979. They look forward to the day when the government will be entirely Khmer.

"We need to [prepare] enough food to make a meal," Hun Sen said. "If that food is prepared by our own hands, the food will suit our tastes better. In 1979, of course we needed food, but we could not prepare it by ourselves. So we needed Vietnamese hands to help. We can prepare our own food now, so the number of Vietnamese experts has been considerably reduced."

He estimated the current Vietnamese population at about 60,000, a little more than 10 percent of the half-million Vietnamese who lived here until Lon Nol began purging them in 1970.

The Vietnamese presence here is a source of some tension, exposing deeply rooted historic animosity between Vietnamese and the Khmers.

One official here expressed concern that the increasing presence of the South Vietnamese "vagrants" might quickly exhaust the good will Hanoi had built up here by "liberating" Cambodia from the hated Pol Pot.

It is impossible to gauge the extent of the Vietnamese presence in, or its influence over, the government here after such a brief visit. Foreign relief workers who deal regularly with the ministries say

the first group of several hundred Khmer agricultural engineers will be graduated next year to replace some of the foreign experts, according to the deputy agricultural minister, Chhea Song. The medical school has trained several hundred Khmer doctors and there have been no Vietnamese on its faculty since 1979, according to the school director, My Samedy.

The Cambodian government has relied not only on Vietnam, but on the Soviet Union and its allies. Vietnamese and Bulgarians comprise the medical staff of the Revolution Hospital. Czechoslovaks, East Germans and Soviets each supply the staffs of other hospitals here.

"We have sent thousands of our students to the Soviet Union and other eastern countries for training," Hun Sen said. "Each year, hundreds of them with higher education return home."

Australia Cites French Role in Region, Seek Talks

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA — In a gesture to ease strains in relations with France, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has said that, despite differences over French nuclear testing in the Pacific and other issues, Australia believes that France has an important role to play in the region.

Mr. Hayden said in an interview that he would visit Paris in May for a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He said he would be prepared then to hold talks with the French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond.

He said that the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would first have to end a ban on ministerial contacts with Australia.

In January, France suspended ministerial visits between the two countries and expelled Australia's consul general in New Caledonia for allegedly having improper contacts with the New Caledonia independence movement led by indigenous Melanesian Kanaks. Canberra denied the charge.

Australia and the 12 other independent or self-governing countries in the South Pacific Forum have criticized French nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia and the Chirac government's plan to hold a referendum on the future of New Caledonia, which is a French Pacific territory.

Mr. Hayden called French nuclear testing "extraordinarily provocative." He said he did not think that France understood the depth of feeling about it in the Pacific.

Mr. Hayden said that a third issue between France and Australia was the "often acrimonious and sometimes quite sharply personal comments" by French government spokesmen "about some people in this region."

On a visit to New Caledonia in August 1986, Mr. Chirac described Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia as "very stupid" for warning that there could be renewed violence in New Caledonia if the issue of self-determination was not carefully handled.

However, Mr. Hayden said that despite differences over political issues, there was "a deep well of affection for France" in Australia. Mr. Hayden said he believed that France "as one of the great Western and European powers also has

an important presence in the region. That is another reason why I want to see them remain."

He said that Australia had for a long time used its influence to restrain other members of the South Pacific Forum from raising the New Caledonia issue at the UN.

He also said he had told Kanak leaders that "while we respect the search for some form of independence, whatever they do they should do with the goodwill of France and retain the financial support the French provide at the moment because no one else is going to step in and fill that gap."

The Chirac government has said it will hold a New Caledonia referendum offering independence or autonomy within France.

Proposed legislation on the referendum, which would give the vote

to people who have lived in New Caledonia for more than three years, are due to be debated by the French National Assembly soon, possibly this week.

The main pro-independence party in the territory, the National Kanak and Socialist Liberation Front, has said that only Melanesians and second-generation settlers should be allowed to vote.

Mr. Hayden said that the front's proposals to limit the franchise were too restrictive.

However, he said that France had been wrong to abandon an earlier plan offered by the Socialists. He said France should delay the referendum to allow time for political education in the territory and should include other options in the plebiscite.

A Kenyan Opposition Leader Assails 'Tyranny and Cultism' in Government

Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — In the boldest public challenge to the authority of President Daniel arap Moi since a crackdown on dissent began here more than a year ago, a well-known opposition politician on Sunday denounced "tyranny and cultism" in the government and accused it of subjecting dissidents to "brutal and inhuman" treatment.

Oginga Odinga, a former vice president and longtime opposition leader who has broad political backing in western Kenya, said that the government has consistently used detention without trial to "silence criticism and opposition."

"The narrow and exclusivist base upon which the government is working means that those who manage the affairs of the state are so sensitive to criticism that they cannot draw a clear distinction between constructive criticism of government policies and subversion," said Mr. Odinga.

Mr. Odinga has been identified with the ideological left in Kenya since the mid-1960s. His strong political power base among the Luo, Kenya's second largest tribe, has made him a potential threat to Kenya presidents. He was placed under house arrest by Mr. Moi for 18 months following an abortive coup in 1982.

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Germany	M.	1,200	600	400
Italy	Lira	280,000	140,000	90,000
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Netherlands	Fl.	600	300	198
Norway	Nkr.	1,800	900	540
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Averting a Trade War

The finance ministers who gather in Washington this week, in yet another attempt to sort out the world's economic ills, will see what is left of the blossom on the cherry trees that Japan presented to America 75 years ago...

The Flaws in the Afghanistan Negotiations

By M. Ishaq Nadiri

NEW YORK — While a flurry of diplomatic activity is under way to resolve the conflict in Afghanistan, the negotiations are basically flawed. They avoid the central issue in the conflict and would fall well short of assuring a durable solution.

million casualties; the world's largest refugee population consists of Afghans; thousands have been tortured and thousands of children have been taken to the Soviet Union for indoctrination; and widespread destruction of farms and livestock has occurred, causing starvation and malnutrition.

Third, the neutrality of Afghanistan must be guaranteed. This should entail abandoning the Soviet military bases that have been constructed, abrogating the friendship treaty signed by Kabul and Moscow, returning the annexed Afghan territories and giving assurances that there will be no further interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Barre Makes An Art of Being Out

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Raymond Barre, the former French prime minister who hopes to become the next president, has made an art and a science of being out of power in these troubled times.

While they are obliged to govern, messy tandem, Mr. Barre stands as the antipolitical. His image of stubbornly saying what he thinks and doing what he says, now seems to his advantage, the political footman Alain Duhamel observes.

Mr. Barre's undervalued campaign candidacy also tests whether France's still a country in which a party structure can emerge outside the traditional French values, leaders have been able to blur ideological and party lines and "assemble" an electoral majority.

A centrist whose reputation as a brilliant economist won him high-level posts under Charles de Gaulle and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Barre hardly hides his scorn for the muck-and-bolts, organizing work of the parties and their ideological labeling.

Mr. Barre's left, President Mitterrand is urging the French not to give in to greed, but to protect the Socialist gains enacted under his reign.

The backdrop of Mr. Barre's newfound popularity is the clarity with which he has expressed his opposition to the cohabitation arrangement that Mr. Chirac's victory in the National Assembly a year ago brought into being.

Mr. Barre is steadily gaining ground in opinion polls here over the past six months; the most recent show him edging out both Mr. Mitterrand and Michel Rocard, the most likely candidate for the Socialists if Mr. Mitterrand "does not run."

Mr. Barre is subtly asserting a right to the political heritage of Gaullism. To ally with the Socialists is to ally with the left, though on substance, no great differences are being articulated.

Financial data and market information including 'FLOATING RATE NEW COUPON', 'EUROBOND', and 'Borrower'.

America's Spy-Catchers Need Help

By Allen E. Goodman

WASHINGTON — The compromise of security by marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is the latest evidence that the American government's system for protecting secrets at home and abroad is grossly inadequate.



But the most recent problems make me think that the Reagan administration should go even further and consider creating a single counterintelligence agency with its own budget and career service.

The challenge is to do counterintelligence without turning America into a police state. It can be met by creating a clear, comprehensive charter under which such a new agency would operate, one that would safeguard Americans' civil liberties.

The writer is an associate dean at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, served as an assistant to the CIA director in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Chile Needs a Unifier

General Augusto Pinochet rules Chile by default as well as by force. He is surrounded by opponents but they, unlike those who supplanted dictators in Argentina and the Philippines, have yet to transform themselves into a viable political opposition.

The Microchip Mess: A Bad Ending to a Bad Accord

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's punitive trade action against Japan for continuing to sell microchips below cost is the direct result of an unenforceable trade agreement it made with Japan in July that attempted to fix worldwide prices for semiconductors.

But the other two undertakings were foolhardy. Japan agreed to stop its companies from dumping microchips in third and fourth markets, though it has no real control over what goes on in those markets; and it agreed to boost American semiconductor sales in Japan beyond the existing 9 percent mark.

Commerce Department officials, of course, contend that Japan has plenty of ways of controlling third-market microchip prices and of assuring greater access to its own market.

Financial markets saw in the U.S. action on microchips a key turning point in Japanese-American economic relationships; one that promised increased tension, higher interest rates and moves by the Federal Reserve System to tighten credit.

Mr. Barre is steadily asserting a right to the political heritage of Gaullism. To ally with the Socialists is to ally with the left, though on substance, no great differences are being articulated.

The Games Airlines Play

Air travel may be cheaper than it used to be, but anyone who tries to rely on it these days knows only too well how unreliable it can be. Overbooking is no longer an occasional event, it is a nasty habit of airlines, accompanied by little games to distract from the deception.

Aquino Gets the Economy Rolling Again

By Bernardo M. Villegas

MANILA — The arrival of all-out war between government forces and rebels in the Philippines has not diminished the strength of an economic recovery propelled mainly by a buoyant domestic market.

The government plans to spend about 10 billion pesos (\$495 million) on labor-intensive projects such as feeder roads, irrigation systems, water works and ports.

The Philippines still has a long way to go. What has been accomplished, however, shows that Mrs. Aquino has the savvy and the determination to overcome the remaining obstacles to the Philippines joining the ranks of Asia's newly industrialized countries before the decade is over.

The writer is senior economist at the Center for Research and Communication, a private think tank in Manila. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Barre is steadily asserting a right to the political heritage of Gaullism. To ally with the Socialists is to ally with the left, though on substance, no great differences are being articulated.

Other Comment

Assessing Thatcher's Visit Nobody should complain that Mrs. Thatcher signaled her interest in human rights [during her Moscow visit]. But, insofar as the prime minister still links arms control and human rights, she remains mistaken.

LETTER

Board or Shareholders?

Your cartoon of March 25 shows a fishwife Mother Europe berating President Reagan, first for bringing the Enormousness in, then for threatening to take them away.

Industrial production posted a 3.2 percent increase in the fourth quarter after falling more than 20 percent over two years. Construction activity has picked up at an annualized rate of over 10 percent, causing shortages of cement and roofing materials.

Financial markets saw in the U.S. action on microchips a key turning point in Japanese-American economic relationships; one that promised increased tension, higher interest rates and moves by the Federal Reserve System to tighten credit.

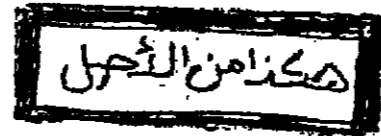
Mr. Barre is steadily asserting a right to the political heritage of Gaullism. To ally with the Socialists is to ally with the left, though on substance, no great differences are being articulated.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Teddy's Pajamas BOSTON — After Theodore Roosevelt had left his train at the South Station recently, the porter, turning over the rumples sheets, came upon a pair of pink soisette pajamas.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

Table with financial data including Revenue, Net Income, and various market indices.



France Weighs What to Do Next in Chad

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — The Chadian Army's rout of Colonel Moussar Gadhafi's troops in the north leaves France with a difficult decision about the next step in the long war with Libya.

Now that French military aid has paid off on the battlefield and Chadian troops continue to harry the Libyan troops as they retreat northward, officials in Paris are weighing the pros and cons of moving the base and control the 42,000-square-mile (109,000-square-kilometer) Aozou Strip, but they worry about the logistical cost of maintaining a large Chadian border force in that barren terrain.

Colonel Gadhafi insists he bought the strip from a previous Chadian government and justifies his claim on the basis of a 1935 agreement between France and Italy, the two countries that then held colonial sway in Chad and Libya. The pact was never ratified.

The military finality of destroying the Aozou base worries those strategists who contend that the success of French policy has been to keep the Chadians, and not French troops, on the front lines. French troops returned to Chad in 1986 for the fourth time since the country became independent in 1960.

Any high-profile French military presence further north also could undermine France's diplomatic effort to persuade once reticent African countries, especially Nigeria, that Mr. Habré was the victim of Libyan invasion.

Only since Mr. Habré's first big northern victory, at Fada on Jan. 2, have Africans come out openly for Mr. Habré in the Organization of African Unity. Only since then have the Chadian media stopped criticizing France for not helping more.

And paradoxically, only then did other black African allies stop doubting France's determination to help Chad, a change of mood in itself reflecting a renewed faith in their long association with the French.

Gone is strident, although private, insistence in French-speaking Africa that France conduct a full-blown war to protect Mr. Habré, and by extension the rule of the other allies. France contended that any such military presence would only play into Colonel Gadhafi's hands by justifying his accusations that the French — and Americans — were guilty of neocolonialism.

Such a decision could help President Hissène Habré fulfill his promise to complete the reconquest of his desolate northern homeland and the contested Aozou Strip running along the border with Libya.

Moving French air defenses north could speed up the process of forcing Colonel Gadhafi's troops back to Libya and thus cut French costs, now running at an estimated \$200 million a year. But the most logical site for such a French air defense presence is the recently captured Libyan-built air base at Ouadi Doum.

Ouadi Doum is about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of the 16th parallel, France's self-imposed "red line," beyond which its 2,500 men have been forbidden to go for fear of becoming bogged down in an extended war.

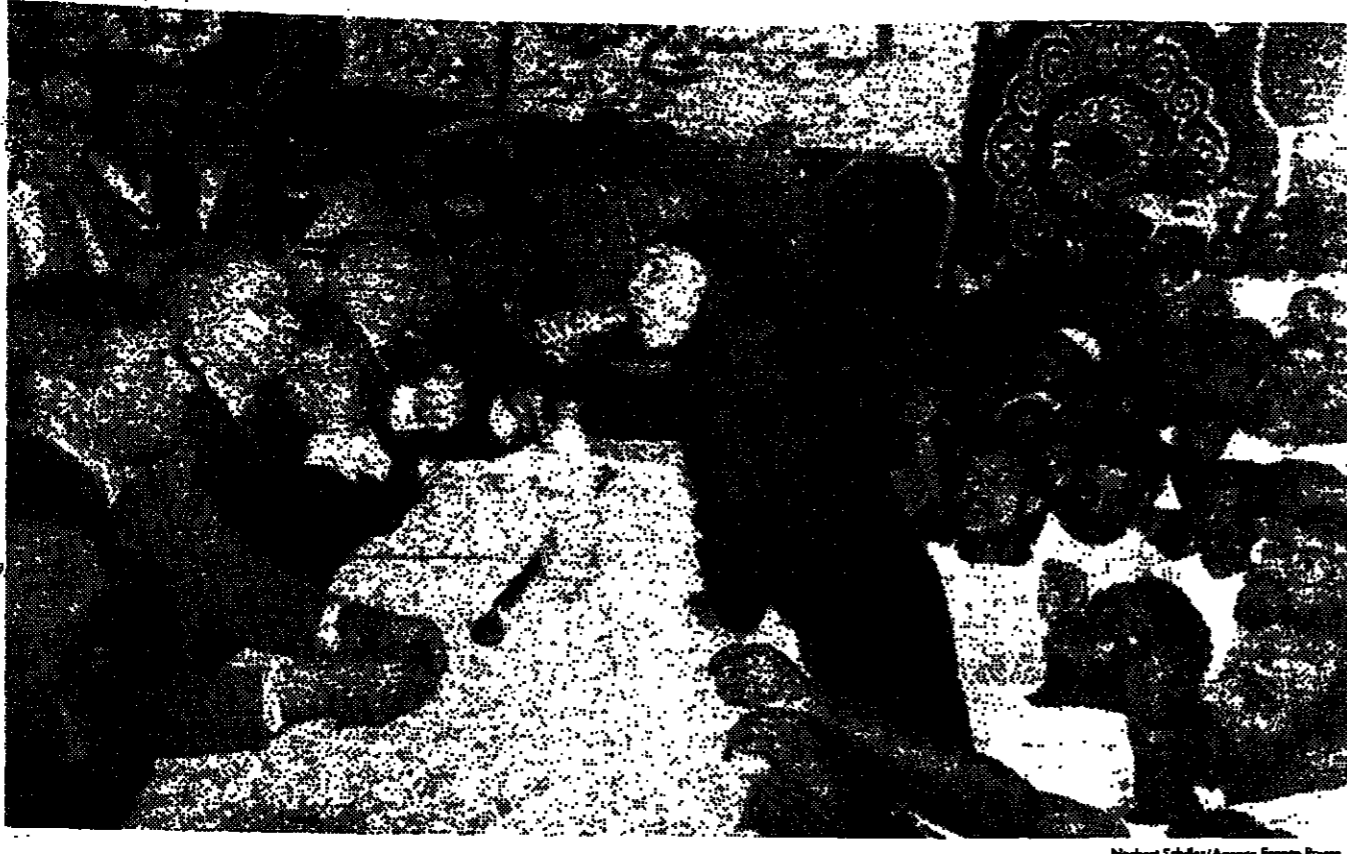
Analysis contended that shifting French air defenses to Ouadi Doum could prove crucial if Mr. Habré's lightly armed, highly mobile troops attack the major Libyan base in the Aozou Strip.

Only by destroying that base, military specialists contend, can Mr. Habré effectively end the war and prevent Colonel Gadhafi from using it as a jumping off place for further incursions in Chad.

These specialists are convinced that Mr. Habré's army can destroy



Hissène Habré and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire waved Saturday during a victory parade in Ndjamena.



At a pre-election rally for the New Wafd, a rightist Egyptian party, a woman shouted party slogans into a microphone she grabbed from party leaders seated across from her. More than a thousand supporters attended the rally.

Elections to Test Mubarak's Leadership

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — "Stability, Development, Democracy" say the election banners strung across Cairo's crowded streets by President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party.

Mr. Mubarak, a blunt-spoken man, has often said democracy is his main goal as president of this impoverished country with a virtually unbroken tradition of one-man rule.

But in Egypt, Mr. Mubarak cautioned during the referendum that set the stage for the parliamentary election Monday, democracy "has to be administered in doses."

An air force general, Mr. Mubarak became president in 1981 after Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Moslem fundamentalists.

The principal purpose of the election, according to political figures of all persuasions, scholars and diplomats, is to legitimize Mr. Mubarak's leadership. The president, they say, is seeking to build a national consensus around himself with an eye toward difficult times ahead.

Such difficulties include potentially unpopular belt-tightening measures to meet International Monetary Fund requirements for rescheduling Egypt's Western debt of more than \$36 billion.

The most important task for the newly elected legislature will be to nominate the single candidate in an October referendum in which a president will be chosen.

There is little doubt that Mr. Mubarak's party will win the two-thirds majority in parliament necessary to nominate him for a second six-year term.

Still, a Western diplomat said, "It's a bit of a gamble for Mubarak."

"It's clear that he wants the body that re-elects him to be seen as legitimate," the diplomat said, "and for it to be legitimate, there has to be the perception that it was fairly elected."

"If the opposition screams

bloody murder, and it seems likely to do so, it could undermine his goal of continuing down a democratic path and establishing institutions that are real and not just false expectations."

It says a good deal about the evolving nature of Egyptian politics, which are more open than in the rest of the Arab world, that Mr. Mubarak has an interest in the success of the opposition.

The campaign that has drawn the most speculation is that of an officially outlawed party, the Moslem Brotherhood.

In addition to the call for preservation of the status quo, the National Democratic Party banners carry a more subtle appeal: They

are bright green and adorned with a crescent moon, the color and symbol of Islam.

But plastered to many walls are the simple blue banners of the Ikhwan, or Brotherhood, which was outlawed after a 1954 assassination attempt on President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The banners bear Arabic calligraphy saying: "Islam is the Solution."

Party Members Arrested

The government has arrested members of the Moslem Brotherhood, officials said Sunday. The Associated Press reported from Cairo.

Brotherhood officials have claimed that up to 1,500 members, who were active in the election campaign, were rounded up on Friday and Saturday.

But Major General Fakhri el-Din Khaled, a senior official in the Interior Ministry, said that fewer than 100 Brotherhood members had been arrested.

U.S. Official Is Visiting Congo

Agence France-Press

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived during the weekend for a three-day official visit.

U.S. Admits Nonmilitary Sales to Iran

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House has denied that there have been any recent arms sales to Iran, but acknowledged there have been sales of computers and electronic equipment.

U.S. television reported Friday night that "arms-related electronic equipment" had been sold to Iran.

In response, the deputy White House press secretary, Dan How-

ard, said Saturday, "To the best of our knowledge there haven't been any sales on the forbidden munitions list."

An administration official, who requested anonymity, said, "The stuff that has been sold to Iran has all been commercial sales, the same as the American firms are allowed to sell the Soviet Union."

Over the last three years, the official said, about \$60 million in electronic goods has been sold to Iran.

France's Role Explained

Washington Post Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — A Chadian government spokesman denied Saturday that "non-Chadian troops fought" in the battles last month that drove Libyan occupation troops out of most of northern Chad.

But French military sources here confirmed the presence in northern Chad of elements of the 11th Assault Battalion attached to the French external security force, France's equivalent of the CIA.

Sources in Paris said that the agency had "played a crucial, clandestine and unsung role" in the north, but did not say its men were involved in the actual fighting.

France's minister of defense, André Girard, later told a French radio station that French troops are now authorized to go north of the 16th Parallel for "peaceful missions," which are thought by military specialists to mean medical and other tasks in support of the Chadians.

French politicians are reportedly considering extending their air-defense umbrella north of the 16th Parallel.

Transkei Reported to Expel Mercenaries Linked to Army

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei tribal homeland expelled seven white mercenaries Sunday, including Ron Reid Daly, a self-appointed general, after detaining them for 48 hours, South African radio reports said.

About 30 white veterans of the 1970s Rhodesian war, employed by Transkei to build up its defense force, were arrested in a raid by black military officers on Friday.

The Transkei government, about 150 miles (245 kilometers) south of Durban, declined to comment on the arrests.

South African radio, which is controlled by the state, said Mr. Daly, who appointed himself major general and senior adviser to the Transkei defense force, crossed into South Africa early Sunday with six other white officers in a convoy of five cars. They apparently were heading toward Cape Town.

At least two men were expelled Saturday, the report said, and about 20 of them may still be in custody in the Transkei capital of Umtata.

Mr. Daly was chief of the Setous Scouts, a counterinsurgency unit in the former Rhodesian Army, until Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. He then joined the defense force of Transkei.

Ciskei, another homeland neighboring Transkei, charged earlier this year that Transkei used white mercenaries Feb. 19 in an unsuccessful raid on the palace of Lennox Sebe, a Ciskei leader. The two territories have been at loggerheads for years.

The Sunday Times in South Africa said the men were arrested because black military officers were unhappy about the bungled raid in February.

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

NOTES ON A CENTURY

The Herald's Mailbag: Stamping Out Pen Names

The author of this column was a Paris Herald reporter and editor from 1929 to 1933, when he returned to the States to rejoin the Baltimore Sun. He has published many short stories, essays and novels and today, in retirement, continues to contribute to the Sun's editorial page.

By R.P. Harriss

The long run of the Old Philadelphia Lady in the Paris Herald letters column was a hard act to follow, but when I arrived on the paper in 1930, 12 years after she stopped showing up every day, the Mailbag itself was going strong.

I was then a brash young sprig, lately of the Baltimore Sun, full of Menckeniism and other mischief, and after I had settled on the Left Bank and the Herald had got itself moved from Les Halles into its new building at 21, rue de Berri, I was for a while assigned to edit the Mailbag.

That was an angst-tidden job, for whoever did it had to please everybody — Managing Editor Eric Hawkins, who egged me on; Director Laurence Hills, who held me back; and, of course, the Herald readers, who doted on the Mailbag and complained when their letters weren't printed. Why? Sometimes, their offerings were crowded out by letters written by Herald staffers under various plausible pseudonyms. Among those who had edited the Mailbag before me was novelist Elliott Paul, whose sly wit had infused many a Mailbag letter not signed with his name.

Not that the Herald didn't get a lot of real letters. The trouble was that

they often were controversial, and the Herald of these years disliked controversy. By the early 1930's, letter writers were beginning to discuss the Depression in America and criticize the French, topics the touchy Herald considered hors concours.

The Old Philadelphia Lady (as all Herald quidnuncs well know) had been obsessed by the challenge of converting Fahrenheit to centigrade temperatures. In any time, however, the Mailbag often featured dogs.

As an example, a (phony) letter is printed in which a young woman reports that while strolling on the Champs-Élysées she saw this perfectly gorgeous dog (lyric description) and would somebody please tell her the name of the breed, so that she can get Papa to buy her one like it?

This letter was intended to provoke replies, and it

did. One fellow was so excited that instead of mailing his letter he brought it to the Herald newsroom, along with his dog — an Afghan hound, a bizarre and, at that time, new and fashionable breed. Obviously this dog-walker had seen an attractive girl looking at his pooch, had been smitten with her, and was hoping to meet her. His (genuine) letter was printed.

But subsequent letters said oh no, the young lady was looking at dogs of other descriptions and went on to describe the young lady, whose attractiveness increased with each new correspondent. Then more letters, these from writers claiming to be the girl herself, began getting printed.

At the height of the interest, Hills ordered no more such letters. Damn! He was always doing that.

By no means was all the Mailbag correspondence

staff-inspired. One of the most frequent letter writers was the brilliant but erratic poet Ezra Pound, who from his hideaway at Rapallo, Italy, bombarded the Herald with largely incoherent screeds on world economics. Another and far more welcome letter-writer was the humorist Gelett Burgess, no longer well-known but still famous then for his "Purple Cow" poem. Pearls from Burgess were rare, however, and eagerly printed, while Pound for several years besieged both the Herald and the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune with little success.

Hawkins considered Pound a crackpot. His letters often were so badly typed as to be almost illegible, and occasionally were incoherent with rage. Sometimes they were filled with four-letter scatological invective which no papers of that era would have printed.

Most of Pound's letters were typed on personal letterhead stationery bearing his name, address and a powerful line portrait of himself, printed in dark red.

My tenure as Mailbag editor ended surprisingly when Hawkins called me up to his desk and asked if I had a dinner jacket. He wanted to assign me to accompany a delegation of 25 American mayors on a 35-day, deluxe tour of France.

"Have tux, will travel!" was my instant answer.

But that's another story. Mr. Harriss's recollections will be continued in a subsequent column.

This is the ninth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

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THE PRIDE OF DUBAI

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

April 2

Dollar Straights

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray	Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
New Zealand	74 91	10%	7.55	+53	B C Hydro	124 88	10 1/2%	8.74	+44
New Zealand	74 91	9 3/4%	7.47	+53	B C Hydro	124 88	10 1/2%	8.74	+44
New Zealand	74 91	9 3/4%	7.47	+53	B C Hydro	124 88	10 1/2%	8.74	+44
New Zealand	74 91	9 3/4%	7.47	+53	B C Hydro	124 88	10 1/2%	8.74	+44
New Zealand	74 91	9 3/4%	7.47	+53	B C Hydro	124 88	10 1/2%	8.74	+44

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 3

Option & price	Colls	Puts	Option & price	Colls	Puts
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100

Chicago Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 3

Option & price	Colls	Puts	Option & price	Colls	Puts
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100
Amr 100 100 100	100	100	Amr 100 100 100	100	100

DM Straights

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray	Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78	Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78
Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78	Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78
Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78	Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78
Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78	Amro Bank	54 99	9 3/4%	8.84	+78

United States

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
A T & T	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.97	+98
A T & T	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.97	+98
A T & T	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.97	+98
A T & T	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.97	+98

France

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
B C E	74 91	9 3/4%	7.68	+44
B C E	74 91	9 3/4%	7.68	+44
B C E	74 91	9 3/4%	7.68	+44
B C E	74 91	9 3/4%	7.68	+44

Japan

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
Bk of Tokyo	134 88	11 1/2%	7.21	+39
Bk of Tokyo	134 88	11 1/2%	7.21	+39
Bk of Tokyo	134 88	11 1/2%	7.21	+39
Bk of Tokyo	134 88	11 1/2%	7.21	+39

Western Europe (Other)

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
Amr 100 100 100	100	10%	7.22	+33
Amr 100 100 100	100	10%	7.22	+33
Amr 100 100 100	100	10%	7.22	+33
Amr 100 100 100	100	10%	7.22	+33

Supranational

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
Council Europe	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.31	+44
Council Europe	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.31	+44
Council Europe	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.31	+44
Council Europe	9 1/4	10 1/2%	8.31	+44

Non-European

Issuer	Can Mat Price	Yld	Std	Tray
Air Canada	74 91	11 1/2%	8.62	+78
Air Canada	74 91	11 1/2%	8.62	+78
Air Canada	74 91	11 1/2%	8.62	+78
Air Canada	74 91	11 1/2%	8.62	+78

Interest rates - None offered - Oct. 1

WestLB - Fixed Income and Equities Trading - for dealing prices call: Düsseldorf, London, Luxembourg, Hong Kong

Low In...

EUROBON

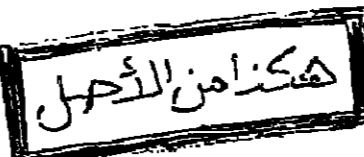
WestLB

Portower

Signal

LPL Invest

INTERNATIONAL C...



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Devillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
FIXED COUPON						
East Asiatic Company	DM 150	1992	5 1/2	100 1/4	98.35	Noncallable, Fees 2%
Enland	DM 300	1997	6 1/2	100 1/4	98.60	Noncallable, Fees 2 1/2%
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	DM 150	1992	5 1/2	100 1/4	99.38	Noncallable private placement, Fees not disclosed.
Gulf Canada	FF 500	1992	9	101 1/4	99.25	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
European Investment Bank	DK 300	1994	11	101	99.13	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
Hertz Realty	CS 75	1993	9	100 1/4	98.13	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
McDonald's	CS 75	1992	8 1/2	101 1/4	99.25	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
BACOB Finance	Aus 50	1990	14 1/4	101 1/4	99.50	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
BHF Finance Jersey	Aus 30	1992	14 1/4	101 1/4	100.13	Noncallable
GAAC (Australia) Finance	Aus 50	1991	14 1/4	101	99.25	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
Niederländische Winststandsbank	Aus 50	1990	14 1/2	101 1/4	99.50	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Y 17,000	1992	4 1/2	102 1/2	100.50	Redeemable and callable at par in 1990, Fees 1 1/2%
Crédit National des Télécommunications	Y 20,000	1992	4 1/2	101 1/4	99.50	Noncallable, Fees 1 1/2%
Rural Banking & Finance Corp. of New Zealand	Y 19,000	1992	zarto	81.22	—	Yield 4.22%, Noncallable, Proceeds 15.2 billion yen, Fees 1.55%
EQUITY-LINKED						
Bank of Tokyo	\$100	2002	open	100	107.75	Coupon indicated of 2%, Callable at 102 1/2 in 1990, Convertible at an expected 5% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 9.
Chiyoda Fire & Marine Insurance	\$ 70	1992	2	100	115.00	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 882 yen per share and at 147.60 yen per dollar, Fees 2 1/2%.
Hokkaido Tokai Bank	\$100	2002	open	100	105.00	Semiannual coupon indicated at 2%, Callable at 103 1/2 in 1991, Convertible at an expected 5% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 9.
Itochu	\$ 35	1992	open	100	98.00	Coupon indicated of 2 1/2%, Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 2 1/2% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 6.
Kanagawa-Citibank	\$100	1994	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated of 4 1/2 to 4 3/4%, Noncallable, Each \$1,000 note with 5-year warrants exercisable into company's shares of an expected 17 to 20% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 7.
Kaishin Real Estate	\$ 25	1992	open	100	106.00	Coupon indicated of 2 1/2%, Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 2 1/2% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 8.
Keihin Electric Express Railway	\$150	1992	2	100	114.00	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,302 yen per share and at 147.60 yen per dollar, Fees 2 1/2%.
Keppel	\$ 75	1997	4	100	99.75	Convertible at \$132.12 per share and at \$123.181 per U.S. dollar, Fees 2 1/2%.
Lucas Industries	\$ 83	2002	5 1/4	100	103.00	Redeemable in 1993 at 118 to yield 7.31% and callable at par in 1994, Callable at 640 pence per share, a 11 1/2% premium, and at \$1,600 per share, Fees 2 1/2%.
Quebecor	\$ 60	1997	6	100	98.25	Semiannually, Convertible at Cdn\$229 per share, a 2 1/2% premium, and at Cdn\$1,207 per U.S. dollar, Fees 2 1/2%.
Tokyo Optical	\$ 40	1992	open	100	100.00	Coupon indicated of 2 1/2%, Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expected 2 1/2% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 10.
Toyo Trust & Banking	\$100	2002	open	100	108.00	Coupon indicated of 2%, Convertible at an expected 5% premium, Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set April 10.
Smith & Nephew Associated Companies	£ 90	2002	4	100	103.00	Redeemable in 1993 at 118 to yield 7.31% and callable at par in 1994, Callable at 640 pence per share, a 11 1/2% premium, and at \$1,600 per share, Fees 2 1/2%.
Bell Group Finance	Aus 175	1997	10	100	99.50	Convertible at Aus\$12.37 per share, Fees 2 1/2%.
WARRANTS						
Citibank	-0.10	9 mos	—	DM 5 1/4	—	Warrants give the right to sell Aus\$845.67 for 1,000 marks, representing an exchange rate of 1.1825 marks per dollar. Brokerage rate 1.10 marks.
Kreditbank Int'l Finance	0.10	12 mos	—	\$10	—	Warrants exercisable at par into an Aus\$1,000 note of 14% noncallable bonds due 1992.

Bond Prices Improve on Jobs Data, Stock Boom

By H.J. Maidenberg
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Interest rates fell sharply Friday, as fears subsided that the higher prime rate would spark other lending costs, increasing inflation.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The confidence of the stock market turned around and helped the credit markets to a further gain, and bond prices in the end recovered Thursday's one-point loss. Dealers had been worried by the one-quarter-point rise in the prime lending rate earlier this week, to 7 1/2 percent. But they said Friday that market sentiment had been improved by a somewhat firmer dollar, which lessens inflation pressures.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Product/Service	Rate
Prime Rate	7 1/2%
90-Day T-Bill	6 1/2%
3-Month T-Bill	6 1/4%
6-Month T-Bill	6 3/4%
1-Year T-Bill	7 1/4%
1-Year Note	7 3/4%
2-Year Note	8 1/4%
3-Year Note	8 3/4%
5-Year Note	9 1/4%
10-Year Note	9 3/4%
30-Year Bond	10 1/4%

CHEVY: GM Hopes Beretta, Corsica Compacts Will Repair Its Sales Fortunes

(Continued from first finance page) notes that Chevrolet has been forced to offer incentives on its Nova model, even though it is essentially the same car as the Toyota Corolla and is made in a factory managed by Toyota.

"It is clear that the consumer won't pay as much for something bearing the Chevrolet 'bow-tie' logo, even if identical," he observed in a recent report. "Without incentives, Corollas outsell Novas 3 to 1; with incentives, Novas outsell Corollas."

IMF: Dollar's Fall to Be Major Topic

(Continued from first finance page) of Michel Camdessus as IMF managing director.

The former governor of the French central bank takes over the IMF at a time of pressure from the developing countries, endorsed by a growing contingent in the U.S. Congress, for new help to debtors extending beyond the Baker Plan. Devised in 1985 by the Treasury secretary, this stressed the need for liberalization and growth in domestic economies, along with fresh foreign bank lending.

U.S. Auto Sales Rebound

DETROIT — Automobile sales rebounded in the last third of March to show a 19.3 percent increase from the like period of 1986. After a midmonth slump, sales of domestically made cars reached 282,358 units in the latest period, which had the same number of selling days as late March 1986, the manufacturers reported Friday.

Notice of an international invitation to tender

SONELEC invite tenders for the supply and installation of material and equipment for their technical training school in Nouakchott. The contract enjoys the financial aid of the "Fonds Arabe pour le Développement Economique et Social" (FADES — Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development).

EUROBONDS: Market Glum on Prospect of Life Without Japan's Money

(Continued from first finance page) deemed too stingy. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur offered 17 billion yen of five-year paper at 102 1/2 bearing a coupon of 4 1/2 percent, putting the yield below 4 percent.

Borrowers Continue to Win Attractive Terms

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Terms on syndicated bank credits continued to narrow last week, despite assertions by many bankers that the collapse in the floating rate note market must ultimately force up charges on bank loans.

Allied-Signal to Sell Amphenol Unit To LPL Investment for \$430 Million

NEW YORK — Allied-Signal Inc. has said that it will sell its Amphenol Corp. to LPL Investment Group for \$430 million in cash. Amphenol, which makes connectors for electrical cables, had operating income of \$33 million on sales of \$487 million in 1986. That sales figure is roughly five times the 1986 revenues of LPL.

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

New Issue

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

Oslo (Norway)

Swiss Francs 100'000'000.-

5% Swiss Francs Bonds of 1986 due 2001

unconditionally guaranteed by the KINGDOM OF NORWAY

BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER LTD
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (SUISSE) S.A.
SAMUEL MONTAGU (SUISSE) S.A.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SUISSE) S.A.
INGEBA INTERNATIONAL
GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK AG
J. HENRY SCHRODER BANK AG

BANCA DI CREDITO COMMERCIALE E MOBILIARE S.A.
BANCA DEL SEMPIONE
BANCA SOLARI & BLUM S.A.
BANK IN HUTTWIL
BANK IN INS
BANK LANGENTHAL
BANK OF LANGNAU
BANK NEUMÜNSTER
BANK ROHNER LTD
BANQUE DE DÉPÔTS ET DE GESTION
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS EN SUISSE S.A.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SOLEURE
CREDIT LYONNAIS FINANZ AG ZÜRICH
GREAT PACIFIC CAPITAL
GRINDLAYS BANK p.l.c.
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E. GUTZWILLER & CIE, Banquiers
OVERLAND TRUST BANCA
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SOCIETÀ BANCARIA TICINESE
SPAR- UND LEIHKASSE SCHAFFHAUSEN
VOLKSBANK WILLISAU AG

BANK HEUSSER & CIE AG
BANK FÜR KREDIT UND AUSSENHANDEL
BANKERS TRUST AG
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (SWITZERLAND)
CHEMICAL N.Y. Capital Market Corp.
MORGAN GUARANTY (SWITZERLAND) LTD.
MORGAN STANLEY SA
NORDFINANZ-BANK ZÜRICH
SODITIC S.A.
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (SUISSE)

BANQUE PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A.
KREDIETBANK (SUISSE) S.A.
LLOYDS BANK p.l.c.

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CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (SWITZERLAND)
COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS, CBI
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER (SUISSE) S.A.

December 1986

SELECTED U.S.A./B.T. QUOTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Bitter Corp.	2 1/4	3 1/4
Chiron	31 1/4	32 1/4
GoodMark Foods	15 1/2	15 1/2
MAAG Holdings	4 1/4	4 1/4
NAV-AIR	2 1/4	3 1/4
Specradyne	2 1/4	2 1/4

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF
CONTINENTAL AMERICAN
These are indicative prices as of Apr. 2, 1987

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 3

Main data table with columns for Stock Symbol, Price, High, Low, Open, Close, Volume, and Change. It is organized into sections labeled A through Q. Section A lists stocks from ABB to ADB. Section B lists from BEI to BTA. Section C lists from CAL to CCN. Section D lists from DCA to DDO. Section E lists from EAT to EEE. Section F lists from FAL to FDE. Section G lists from GAO to GED. Section H lists from HAI to HBI. Section I lists from IAL to IBE. Section J lists from JAI to JBI. Section K lists from KAI to KBI. Section L lists from LAI to LBI. Section M lists from MAI to MBI. Section N lists from NAI to NBI. Section O lists from OAI to OBI. Section P lists from PAI to PBI. Section Q lists from QAI to QBI.

Advertisement on the right edge of the page. It includes the text 'DEBT: Plan', 'Baker, Hug', 'Delayed \$1', and 'NASDAQ'. There are also some illegible text and graphics.

(Continued on next page)

هكذامن النحل

هنا من الأخبار

Hudson's Bay Bids Farewell to the North Country

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

TORONTO — More than one senior executive of Hudson's Bay Co. has set aside a few moments recently to slip into the company's board room in midtown Toronto and stand reflectively before a roll of parchment in a glass case along the wall.

By any standard, the parchment, the Royal Charter of May 2, 1670, establishing the Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay, is one of the most famous documents in the history of North America.

For three centuries, the document has been a source of pride to the investors, explorers and traders who ranged over the vast reaches of the north and west, building Hudson's Bay into what has become one of the world's oldest continuous commercial enterprises.

But since a board meeting in January the parchment has become a reminder of a part of the company's history that its executives have decided to cast aside.

Led by Kenneth Thomson, 63, the magnate whose family holding company, Woodbridge Co., owns 74 percent of Hudson's Bay, the board met beneath the parchment and voted to sell off the 178 "northern stores" that constitute the last direct link with the company's origins as the settler and governor of Canada's remotest regions.

The northern stores, which did about 400 million Canadian dollars (about \$307 million at current rates) in business last year, represented only a modest part of the 5.7 billion dollars in revenues that accrued to the Hudson's Bay empire.

For 180 million dollars, the stores went to a consortium headed by the Mutual Trust Co. of Waterloo, Ontario, and the northern stores' management.

From the viewpoint of Mr. Thomson and his partners on the five-man management committee of Hudson's Bay, selling the stores made sound business sense.

The operations were only marginally profitable, and their sale would significantly reduce interest on the huge debt, now about 2.2 billion dollars, that has been a major factor in the heavy losses incurred by Hudson's Bay in recent years.



Trappers bringing wolf and fox skins to a Hudson's Bay Co. store in northern Manitoba, in the late 1940s.

stores are universally known. It has been enough to stir protests in some of the affected communities, where the stores have been a symbol of contact with a distant and more comfortable world.

Typical of the adverse reaction was that of Robert Cheshire, 85, who managed the northern stores from 1940 to 1957. "A priceless heritage is gone forever," Mr. Cheshire was quoted as saying in the Alberta Report magazine.

Mr. Cheshire's remarks have been echoed in private by some Hudson's Bay executives.

"A mistake," said one manager. "From a historical point of view of course it was, and we may view that in ways that we cannot currently foresee. But that wasn't the way our top people saw it. For them, the issue was simple: You can sell history."

For many critics, the villain of the piece is Mr. Thomson, the son of Roy Thomson, a high school dropout who turned investments in small-town newspapers and radio stations into a worldwide empire of media, travel and oil holdings.

The critics say that it was partly bad business judgment by Woodbridge, the family holding company, that pushed Hudson's Bay so deeply into debt and that the northern stores, traditionally profitable, have been jettisoned because of it.

Interest on the company's debt, at 265 million dollars in 1986, remains a heavy drag. But other changes that the Thomson management team has made, mainly in the company's troubled department store division, have convinced many analysts that the ailing giant is finally on the way back to health.

his Canadian buying spree, and the one that led to the current controversy, was his decision to join in 1979 in what became known in Canada as the "store wars."

The prize in the contest was Hudson's Bay, mainly for its three chains of department stores — Simpsons, Zellers and The Bay stores — that accounted for 45 percent of all department store trade in Canada.

According to Mr. Thomson, the cost of the purchase were to have been met with store profits. But a recession hit Canada in 1981 and interest rates soared to 20 percent, quickly dragging the company into serious losses.

A profit of 80 million dollars in 1979 slumped to 3.7 million dollars in 1981, and since then there have been only losses — a cumulative total of 313 million dollars between 1982 and 1986.

Mr. Thomson, who rarely meets reporters, declined to be interviewed, as did George J. Kosich, an executive vice president on the Hudson's Bay management team who is close to Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Thomson said little about his role in the shake-up, but his few published remarks reflect chagrin at the original Woodbridge decision to acquire Hudson's Bay.

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DEBT: Plan to Aid Poorest Countries in Rescheduling

(Continued from first finance page) developing country debt reflected growing concern about the economic prospects for very poor developing countries.

The world's 27 poorest nations are struggling under a debt burden of some \$45 billion and find themselves as a group repaying more money to their creditors than they are receiving in new aid.

The Paris Club nations now stand ready to treat these poorest countries more generously.

The basic idea, officials said, is for Western governments to waive all repayment of these debts for up to 20 years provided a developing country cooperates with the IMF and the World Bank in introducing changes designed to strengthen its economy.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France said Saturday that France would propose that the IMF concentrate a special fund, called the Compensatory Finance Facility, on the poorest developing countries, so providing them with a new source of aid on easy terms.

This facility was originally set up to help developing countries ride out a fall in the world price of their commodity exports by lending them the income they lose.

But officials from the United States, Britain and West Germany, although supporting easier debt relief through the Paris Club, said they doubted the French plan would provide any real relief for the poorest countries in the end.

They added that Western governments probably would be forced to write off the money they have lent.

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Plessey Gets \$100 Million U.S. Contract

LONDON — Plessey PLC, the British electronics company, announced Sunday that it had won a \$100 million order in the United States for digital telephone exchanges.

The order from South Central Bell Telephone Co., placed with Plessey's U.S. subsidiary Stromberg-Carlson, was the first major American telephone-exchange order that had not gone to established U.S. suppliers, according to Plessey.

Most of the equipment for the 100 exchanges will be built in Stromberg-Carlson's Florida plant over the next three years.

The British company failed to win a \$4 billion contract to supply an advanced communications system to the U.S. Army in November 1985 despite personal lobbying by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

A rival French system won the contract.

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG has said it plans to construct a major new car plant in China, with an annual capacity of up to 300,000 vehicles.

The plant would not be built until the 1990s at the earliest, a company spokesman said, noting that discussions with China were at an early stage.

In 1985, VW began a 50 percent joint venture with China in Shanghai that has produced 15,000 Santana models, largely for government officials.

International Bond Prices

Table with columns: Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, Cur, Yld. Lists various international bonds and their prices.

DM Zero Coupons

Table with columns: Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, Cur, Yld. Lists DM zero coupon bonds.

Yen Straights

Table with columns: Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, Cur, Yld. Lists Yen straight bonds.

ECU Straights

Table with columns: Issuer, Con. Mat. Price, Yld, Cur, Yld. Lists ECU straight bonds.

Euromarts at a Glance

Table with columns: Country, Bid, Ask, Yield, Wk. open. Lists Euromarket rates.

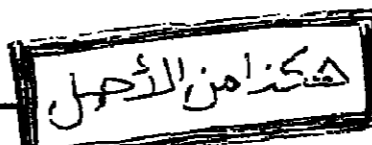
Wall Street Review

Table with columns: AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Sales, NYSE Sales. Lists top performing stocks and sales figures.

NASDAQ National Market

Large table with columns: 100s, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists NASDAQ stock prices for various companies.

SPORTS



Salary Dispute Resolved, Clemens Rejoins Red Sox

WINTER HAVEN, Florida — Roger Clemens rejoined the Boston Red Sox Saturday after a 29-day walkout, ending a bitter salary dispute settled by the intervention of baseball's commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, as a mediator.

Ueberroth called to ask whether he would be willing to meet with Clemens and Hendricks if it could be arranged. Ueberroth met with Clemens, Hendricks and Sullivan in Phoenix, Arizona, last Tuesday and Wednesday and convinced them it would be better for Clemens to begin pitching immediately while negotiations continue.

When Bowie Kuhn interceded in the negotiations between the Oakland A's and Vida Blue — that a commissioner became directly involved in a contract stalemate.



Ed Bailey/The Associated Press

Denise Potvin of the New York Islanders became the first defenseman in National Hockey League history to register 1,000 career points by scoring his second goal of Saturday night's game against the Buffalo Sabres. The 14-year veteran was overjoyed after his milestone tally (above) because it tied the game, 6-6, with 17 seconds left in regulation; neither team scored in overtime. It was Potvin's third game since coming off a severe knee injury that had forced him to miss 17 contests. Last season Potvin, 34, eclipsed Bobby Orr as the all-time leading goal- and point-scoring among NHL defensemen.

Contract Negotiators Hopeful

Under the contract that expired at the end of the 1986 season, umpires earned from \$30,000 in their first year to \$80,000 in their 25th year. They also received \$104.50 a day for expenses.

While the union has set no official strike deadline, Phillips has said the umpires would rather strike at the start of the season than work without an agreement. Bobby Brown and A. Bartlett Giamatti, the presidents of the National and American Leagues, respectively, have instructed all teams to have substitute umpires ready in case of a strike.

Brown said: "Whether or not the people in blue are on the field is up to the people in blue. We have no official strike deadline, but it's too early to tell."

Giamatti and Brown sat in for the first time on negotiations between Phillips and Robert Kheel, who represents the two leagues. Major-league umpires have gone on strike three times in the last nine years.

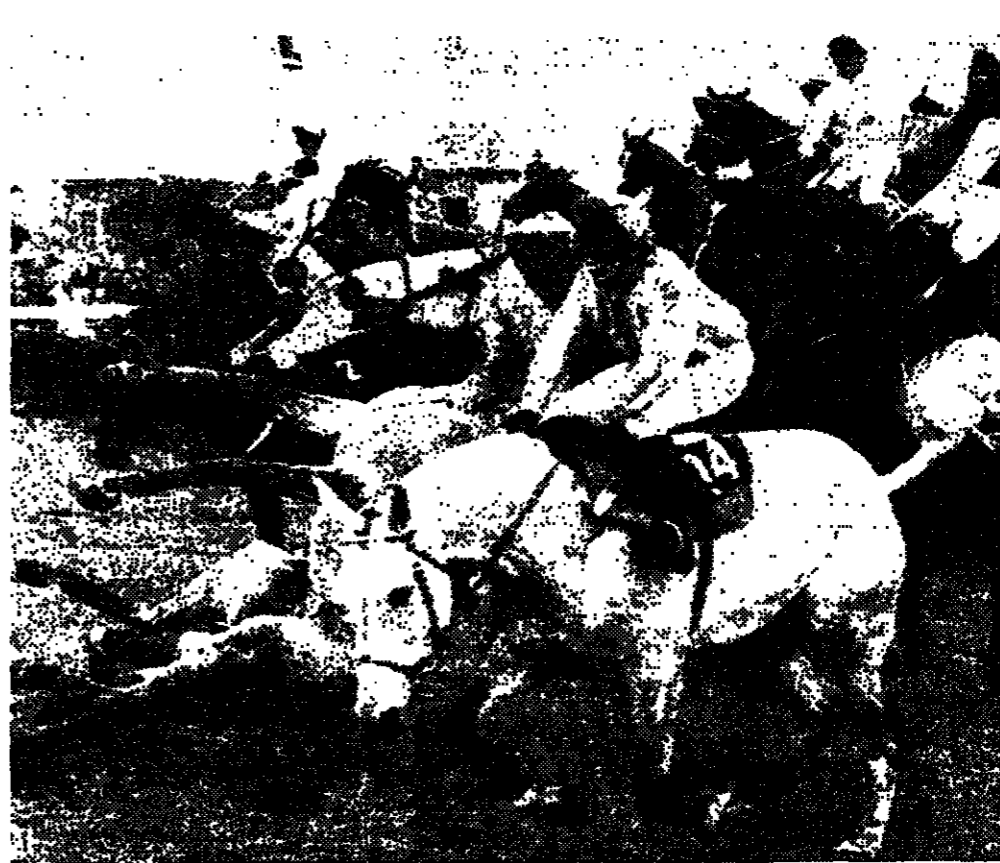
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Dark Ivy (center) took a fatal spill at the sixth jump, Becher's Brook, in Saturday's Grand National.

Long Shot Wins Grand National

LIVERPOOL — Maori Venture, with a second-time jockey and a 92-year-old owner, pulled away in the stretch for a five-length victory in the 149th Grand National steeplechase Saturday.

Down the backstretch, Lean Ar Aghaidh held the lead, but Knight was moving Maori Venture through the pack and was on the leader's heels over the last jump. By then Lean Ar Aghaidh was faltering, and Knight swung Maori Venture to the outside and into the lead.

Temperate Sil, Shoemaker Up, Victor in Santa Anita Derby

ARCADIA, California — Jockey Bill Shoemaker and trainer Charlie Whittingham, who combined for a victory in last year's Kentucky Derby, jumped to the forefront of this year's Derby picture as Temperate Sil won Saturday's Santa Anita Derby.

Temperate Sil covered the 1 1/4 miles in 1:49 over a fast track in a field of six. Masterful Advocate got off to a poor start and rallied for second place, a nose in front of Something Lucky.

Transition

Murphy and Gibson Aliba, pitchers, in his minor-league career for reassignment. Kent Dove, catcher, to the Buffalo Braves of the American Association.

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION Aston Villa and Manchester City 0 Chelsea 1, Everton 2, Liverpool 1, Luton 1, Wimbledon 0

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Central Division, Western Conference, Midwest Division, Pacific Division, and Friday's Results.

Transition

Murphy and Gibson Aliba, pitchers, in his minor-league career for reassignment. Kent Dove, catcher, to the Buffalo Braves of the American Association.

Hockey

Table with columns for National Hockey League, Friday's Results, and Saturday's Results.

Exhibition Baseball

Table with columns for Philadelphia 76ers, Boston Red Sox, and other exhibition games.

Tennis

Table with columns for Davis Cup, Men's Tournament, and Women's Tournament.

Exhibition Baseball

Table with columns for Philadelphia 76ers, Boston Red Sox, and other exhibition games.

Tennis

Table with columns for Davis Cup, Men's Tournament, and Women's Tournament.

European Soccer

Table with columns for English First Division, French First Division, and Italian First Division.

Five Nations Rugby

Table with columns for Final Two Standings and Final Results.

England's Rory Underwood got off a pass as he was tackled by Matt Duncan in Saturday's first half.



England's Rory Underwood got off a pass as he was tackled by Matt Duncan in Saturday's first half.

England, Ireland Take Rugby Finales

LONDON — Beaten by the three other teams in the Five Nations rugby championship, England won its finale by upsetting Scotland last Saturday, 21-12.

Hastings scored his second penalty in the 61st minute, but England kept control of the match. In the 73rd minute Rose converted another penalty.

Five Nations Rugby

Table with columns for Final Two Standings and Final Results.

Five Nations Rugby

Fullback Marcus Rose scored all four of England's points as the home team delighted the 65,000 fans at Twickenham with an unexpectedly confident performance.

